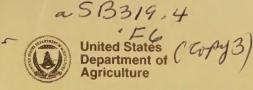
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Foreign Agricultural Service

Circular Series FHORT 5-87 May 1987

# Horticultural Products Review

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#### EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada \*) jumped to \$208 million in March 1987, 15 percent more than March 1987. Continuing heavy shipments of citrus and citrus juice, especially grapefruit, accounted for more than half the sales increase. A slump in treenut shipments and slower apple movement were more than offset by sharp gains in sales of blended food preparations, wine, and kiwifruit. High fresh vegetable prices also contributed to the increase in monthly export value.

For the first half of Fiscal Year 1987 (October-March), the value of all U.S. horticultural product exports to destinations other than Canada came to \$1.26 billion, 21 percent more than the same period a year before. During this period citrus exports, especially grapefruit, increased more than 20 percent in both quantity and value. Wine exports also increased significantly, as did dried fruit. High prices drove up the value of treenut exports, despite a decline in almond volume shipped.

(\* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

#### UPDATE

#### General Developments

--Taiwan recently implemented significant import duty reductions for horticultural products, additional to those announced in January 1987 (see Horticultural Products Review, March 1987). These new import duties are listed below, with the previous rates shown in parentheses.

Tariff Number	Product	Duty (Percent ad valorem)
0406.000	Honey	40 (57.5)
0802.0110 ex	Lemons, fresh, 10/1-2/28	40 (50)
0802.0310 ex	Grapefruit, fresh, 10/1-2/28	40 (50)
0804.0100 ex	Grapes, fresh, 11/1-5/30	40 (42.5)
0804.0210	Raisins, bulk	NT\$4/kg(\$8/kg) 1/
0804.0220	Raisins, packaged	NT\$5/kg(\$10/kg) 1/
0805.0210	Walnuts, shelled	10 (20)
0805.0500	Pistachios	12.5 (25)
0806.0100	Apples, fresh	40 (57.5)
0806.0200	Pears, fresh	40 (57.5)
0809.0100	Honeydew melons	40 (50)
0809.9900	Pomegranates, fresh	29 (57.5)
0810.0400	Peaches, frozen, w/o added sugar	30 (40)
0811.0100	Maraschino cherries	NT\$15/kg. or 30%
		whichever higher
		(\$30/kg. or 57.5%)1/
2005.000	Jams, jellies	35 (45)
2006.0100	Peaches, canned	30 (40)
2006.0190 ex	Fruit cocktail	30 (40)
2006.9900	Pistachios, prep.	22.5 (45)
2007.0100	Concentrated fruit juice	40 (45)
2107.0400	Corn, canned	20 (40)

<sup>1/</sup> One U.S. dollar equals 32.60 Taiwan (NT) dollars.

--Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has proposed new labeling standards for jams. These proposed standards require that the date of manufacture be printed on labels. Current standards accept the date of importation if the manufacturing date is not known. For low sugar jams, a "consume by (date)" will also have to be shown on labels.

--France is experiencing rapid growth in fast-food restaurants and sales. From 1983 to 1986, the number of fast-food outlets increased 56 percent, from 725 to 1,133, while turnover doubled from 1.95 billion to 3.9 billion francs. Restaurants serving hamburgers account for 75 percent of sales. The market share of Viennese bakery type outlets has dropped from 20 percent to 14 percent with hamburger, sandwich, and multi-product restaurants showing significant gains. Chain restaurants account for only 57 percent of sales. While American-type fast-food outlets are by far the leading group and extremely popular, it appears that no U.S. food products are sold.

#### Citrus and Products

--On April 14 the Government of Japan announced an orange juice import quota of 8,500 metric tons (5:1 concentrate basis) for the Japanese fiscal year 1987 (April 1987-March 1988). This is the quantity stipulated in the U.S.-Japan agricultural trade agreement of 1984, for which this is the last year. As in the past, the entire orange juice quota will be divided among five domestic associations who will allocate it to juice manufacturers for blending with domestic Mikan juice. In Japanese fiscal year 1986 the Government authorized the import of 15,000 tons of concentrated orange juice, 8,000 tons from the regular quota and 7,000 tons from "emergency" import quotas. Most of Japan's orange juice imports originate in Brazil.

--Brazil's 1987 commercial orange crop in the state of Sao Paulo, about 80 percent of total Brazilian production, is estimated at 240 million boxes (40.8 kg.). This is a 20 million box increase over 1986 and slightly above the record 1985 crop of 239 million boxes. The 1987 harvest is expected to benefit from improved weather and increased numbers of trees coming into production. Total supply of orange juice in 1987/88 (July-June) is expected to be 840,000 metric tons (65 degrees brix), about the same as the 1986/87 level. Although 1987/88 beginning juice stocks are estimated to be down sharply, juice production will be up based on the larger orange crop and lower domestic fresh orange consumption. Frozen concentrate orange juice exports from Brazil for 1986/87 (July-June) are forecast at a record 765,000 metric tons. Export shipments in 1987/88 are expected to increase further to about 785,000 tons.

--U.S. citrus exports to the European Community have shown only modest increases as a result of the recently negotiated U.S.-EC citrus agreement. EC Minneola imports during February-April, the period specified by the agreement for a 15,000-ton tariff quota duty reduction from 20 to 2 percent, totaled 3,750 tons. Shipments would have been larger if not for bureaucratic delays in the implementation of the agreement. So far under the terms of the agreement, 870 tons of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) have been imported by the EC. The agreement calls for the EC to lower its duty on FCOJ from 19 to 13 percent for up to 1,500 tons of concentrate of 50 degree brix or less in containers of 2 liters or less. Since the reduced-duty quota for orange juice is not seasonal, the entire amount is expected to be filled. All Minneolas and FCOJ imported under the reduced-duty quotas reportedly have been of U.S. origin. EC officials state that no "high-quality" oranges covered under the agreement were imported during February-April.

#### Fresh Non-Citrus

--A pseudomona attack on pears in Lerida, Spain's leading pear producing area, has caused considerable damage. This bacterial disease causes the dropping of floral buds, bringing about a loss in the crop which cannot be overcome later in the growing season. According to the plant protection service in Lerida, damage was unevenly distributed among producing areas. A preliminary estimate places pear crop losses at about 500 million pesetas, or about 4 percent of the projected 1987 harvest.

--The European Community (EC) has announced reference (minimum import) prices for fresh grapes, cherries, and plums imported into EC countries in 1987. The United States exported \$4.6 million of grapes, \$2.8 million of sweet cherries, and \$900,000 of plums to EC countries in 1986.

#### EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REFERENCE PRICES FOR CERTAIN FRESH FRUITS

	Commodity	ECU/100kg.	U.S.\$/1b. <u>1</u> /
Table Grapes	July 21-Aug.31	50.91	0.27
	Sept. Oct.	48.24	0.26
	Nov. 1-20	44.02	0.23
herries	May 21-31	137.61	0.73
	June	122.95	0.65
	July	112.92	0.60
	Aug. 1-10	86.67	0.46
lums	June 11-Aug.	69.39	0.37
	Sept.	59.84	0.32

1/ One ECU = \$1.17

#### Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--Spain's pistachio imports have grown by over 5,000 metric tons in the past 2 years, with an additional increase of 1,600 tons forecast for 1987. Imports consist almost entirely of inshell, raw nuts which are then roasted in Spain. The majority of pistachios are sold as snacks, with a small percentage going to ice cream and confectionery manufacturers. Trade sources report that current prices in Spain range from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per metric ton, c.i.f., depending on grade.

SPAIN: PISTACHIO IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN Calendar Years, Metric Tons

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Turkey	182	267	318	455	4,981	4,728
Iran	31	4	3	2	31	1,281
United States	1	1	1	1		8
European Community				1	5	93
Other	1		2	3	18	6
Total	215	272	324	462	5,035	6,131

Source: Spanish Customs Office.

For names of importers in Spain and additional information on the Spanish pistachio market contact John Toaspern, Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, 6603-S, Foreign Agriculture Service, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250 / (202) 382-8876.

--Indian walnut exports declined 34 percent in 1986, despite increased production. Walnut production in India grew 22 percent between 1980 and 1986, with exports growing a commensurate 20 percent through 1985. However, in 1986 exports declined to 9,000 metric tons from the previous year's high of 13,700 tons. The Indian Processed Food Export Promotion Council attributes the decline in walnut exports to stiff competition from China, Turkey, and the United States.

Walnut production in India is forecast to grow by 2,000 tons in 1987 to 24,000 tons, as many of the young trees planted in the past few years begin to bear. On the other hand, dry weather in <u>cashew</u> producing areas is projected to reduce output of that crop by 10 percent in 1987. Export levels, however, are not expected to be effected.

--Pistachio production in Syria rose 30 percent between 1983 and 1985 and is estimated to have increased another 1,000 metric tons in 1986. Farmers in Syria have given increased attention to pistachio production as prices continue to rise, more than doubling in 1986. The Syrian Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform encourages the planting of pistachio trees in areas not suitable for the production of other fruits and nuts. At present Syria is still an importer of pistachios, as the nut is an important ingredient in Syrian sweets. Syria may, however, enter the export market in the future as increased numbers of the 7 million trees currently planted begin to bear; at present only 1.5 million of these trees are producing.

#### Vegetables

--Expanding iceberg lettuce exports from Spain have increased competition for U.S. lettuce exporters. Total Spanish lettuce exports in the 1985/86 marketing year amounted to 49,000 tons, up from 39,000 tons in the 1984/85 season and only 4,400 tons in 1978/79. Currently iceberg varieties dominate the export market which peaks from March to May. The main markets for Spanish lettuce include the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany and Sweden. EC countries take approximately 82 percent of all Spanish lettuce exports.

The United States exported 16,547 tons of lettuce to offshore markets in 1985/86. Exports to Europe, particularly to Sweden and the Netherlands, have declined precipitously over the past 5 years, perhaps due to increased lettuce production in Spain. Markets of increasing importance for U.S. lettuce exports include Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands Antilles.

--Hearings on a Proposed National Potato Marketing Agency in Canada have been suspended. The Consumers Association of Canada and four major Canadian potato processors have applied for a court injunction to suspend public hearings on a proposal to establish a National Marketing Agency for Potatoes in that country.

#### UPDATE

Effective May 13, 1987, the public hearings conducted by the National Farm Products Marketing Council (NFPMC) are to be suspended for a minimum period of two weeks while awaiting the outcome of a ruling by the Federal court of Canada on the requested injunction. The groups involved charged that the Council, the overseer of Canada's supply-management farm product marketing industries, has failed to provide sufficient details on the operations of the proposed agency and that the chairman of the NFPMC reportedly gave "reasonable apprehension of bias" after allegedly attending private meetings with the petitioners of the proposal.

The action is reminiscent of a similar action taken by tobacco manufacturers in 1986 which effectively killed a proposal by Canadian tobacco growers to establish a national marketing agency. The tobacco proposal will expire in mid-1987.

--Vegetable acreage on private farms in Sinaloa, West Mexico has increased 5 percent since the 1984/85 season, according to preliminary data released by the growers' association in that state. Increases in saladette and staked tomatoes, squash, peppers and watermelon have been particularly dramatic. These increases are due to a shifting of resources from less lucrative grains and oilseeds to export crops such as fruits and vegetables and to continued U.S. demand for Mexican winter vegetables.

VEGETABLE AREA IN SINALOA, WEST MEXICO 1/ (HECTARES)

		(		
Crop Years	83/84	84/85	85/86 <u>2</u> /	86/87 <u>3</u> /
Tomatoes				
Staked	11,796	12,591	N/A	14,665
Ground	3,484	2,387	N/A	695
Other	3,725	3,025	N/A	6,187
Peppers			N/A	
Bell	5,474	5,822	N/A	6,642
Other	1,259	1,666	N/A	2,729
Cucumbers	9,872	8,345	N/A	7,417
Eggplant	903	676	N/A	738
Squash	4,416	4,201	N/A	6,238
Green Beans	1,928	1,738	N/A	2,158
Melons	6,731	4,927	N/A	4,341
Other	1,125	1,311	N/A	1,268
Total	50,713	46,689	N/A	53,078

<sup>1/</sup> Private farms only. These account for 70 to 90 percent of the total area.

<sup>2/</sup> Data unavailable for 1985/86 season.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary data based on survey of March 10, 1987.

Source: CAADES; Departamento de Estistica y Difusion, Mexico.

## FAS SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POTENTIAL FOR IRRADIATED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER FOODS

Foreign countries generally have not adopted the recommendations of international organizations on the irradiation of foods. The current potential for international trade in irradiated foods, therefore, is very limited at best and, for the most part, is nonexistent. There are indications, however, that some countries are taking a cautiously positive approach on the future marketing and use of these products.

International organizations have been in the forefront of efforts to encourage legislation permitting the marketing of irradiated food. In 1980, a joint expert committee sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the World Health Organization (WHO), concluded that irradiation of food up to an overall average dose of 10 KiloGrays (KGy) presents no toxicological hazard and introduces no special nutritional or microbiological problems. These conclusions are reflected in the "General Standard for Irradiated Food" adopted by the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission in 1983.

The actual impact of this Codex standard on harmonization of legislation has been minimal to date. However, it appears that the standard has encouraged some countries to review their regulations, or lack of regulations, on irradiated foods. Recent regulations by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have also spurred more interest in irradiation. The FDA regulations are tighter than the Codex standard. For fresh foods, the regulations permit manufacturers to use irradiation at doses not to exceed one KGy to inhibit growth and maturation and to disinfect food of anthropod pests. Foods that are irradiated must be labeled to show this fact at the wholesale and the retail level. (Final Rule on Irradiation in the Production, Processing and Handling of Food; Federal Register of April 18, 1986).

The status of regulatory controls in countries surveyed by FAS is summarized below. The countries selected for the survey were those that are significant markets for U.S. fruit and vegetable exports.

European Community (EC). No EC-wide standards exist for irradiated foods. The EC Commission is expected to send a proposal on irradiation to the Council of Ministers within the next few months. The Commission has consulted closely with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in the development of this proposal. Therefore, it is possible that the proposed standards will be similar to the FDA regulations. Standards adopted by the Council of Ministers will have to be adhered to by the EC member countries of the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and Spain.

<u>United Kingdom</u>. With two exceptions, food irradiation and the importation and marketing of irradiated foods are prohibited. The exceptions are irradiation resulting from the use of low-dose nucleonic equipment for quality control in food processing, and to produce sterile diets for patients needing such food as part of their treatment.

#### **IRRADIATION**

In 1982, an Advisory Committee on Irradiated and Novel Foods was appointed to advise the Department of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture "on any matters relating to the irradiation of food or to the manufacture of novel foods or foods produced by novel processes." The Committee's report was published on April 10, 1986. The report basically is an affirmation of the Codex standard. It concludes that: ionizing irradiation up to an overall average dose of 10 KGy, correctly applied, provides an efficacious food preservation treatment which will not lead to a significant change in the natural radioactivity of the food or prejudice the safety or wholesomeness of the food; that there is no justification on public health grounds for the process not to be permitted within the dose range advised; and that the benefits offered by the process present strong grounds for a general clearance to be granted to this extent. The report is currently being studied by government agencies.

West Germany. Irradiation of food, and the importation and marketing of irradiated food, are prohibited unless specifically approved. The Ministry of Health is authorized to grant special approvals, provided consumer health is not endangered. No such approvals have been granted. A general approval for irradiation of fruits and vegetables is not even being considered.

<u>Denmark</u>. In principle, Denmark prohibits the use and importation of irradiated foods. A potential exemption is provided for spices. If irradiation is used on spices (up to a maximum allowable dose of 10 KGy), this must be clearly stated on the labels. There are no imports of irradiated spices, and domestic production is almost nonexistent.

Netherlands. There is no legislation on food irradiation but the government is in the process of formulating a regulatory policy. A gentlemen's agreement between the Ministry of Public Health and concerned industries specifies products that can be irradiated and the allowed doses of irradiation. These products and doses (in KiloGrays) are: fresh cut vegetables (1.0); fresh shrimp (1.0); frozen shrimp (7.0); herbs and spices (10.0); fowl (3.0); and fish fillets (1.0).

Belgium. Prior approval must be obtained from the Ministry of Public Health for domestic and imported irradiated foods. In the case of imported products, a permit must be obtained by the importer prior to customs clearance on an individual commodity basis. Domestic irradiation of the following foods is presently authorized: potatoes (0.15 KGy); strawberries (3 KGy); onions (0.15 KGy); garlic (0.15 KGy); shallots (0.15 KGy); pepper and paprika (10 KGy); arabic gum (9 KGy); herbs and aromatics (10 KGy); certain dehydrated vegetables including onions, peppers and carrots (10 KGy); and mixed feed for the use of laboratory animals (10 to 30 KGy).

Sweden. Foods may not be treated with ionizing radiation without a permit from the National Food Administration (NFA). No such permits have been issued. In 1986 the NFA, in response to reports on irradiation from two committees established by the Parliament, expressed the opinion that there does not seem to be any need for food irradiation in Sweden and that there are no reasons, from the consumers point of view, to allow irradiation.

It is now up to the Swedish government to make a final decision. If the decision is to allow irradiation, packages of domestic or imported food treated with ionizing radiation will probably have to be labeled with information about this treatment.

Canada. The sale of irradiated foods is controlled under the Food and Drug Act and implementing regulations. Current regulations permit the marketing, importation, and sale of the following limited number of irradiated products: whole fresh potatoes and onions, 0.15 KGy, as an anti-sprouting agent; wheat and wheat flour, 0.75 KGy, for disinfestation; whole or ground spices and dehydrated seasonings, 10 KGy, to reduce microbial load. Irradiation is currently considered to be a food additive. Health and Welfare Canada, however, proposes to recognize irradiation as a food process. New regulatory proposals are being drafted to define controls on the use of the irradiation process but they are not expected to be published for some months. Labeling provisions are still at the proposal stage.

Japan. Imports of irradiated foods are prohibited. Food irradiation continues to be a very sensitive subject. The only facility in Japan, using irradiation as a sprout inhibitor on potatoes, keeps a very low profile. No other facilities have been approved.

<u>Hong Kong.</u> There are currently no regulatory standards for irradiated food. The government is in the process of formulating a policy, but no target date for completion of this process has been established.

Taiwan. Irradiated foods must receive a permit from the Department of Health. A Food Security Advisory Committee within the Department makes the final decision on the issuance of permits based on tests conducted by Taiwan's Atomic Energy Council. Thirteen products have been approved by the Committee for irradiation. The standards established for these products apply to both domestic and imported products. These products, together with the maximum average dose and allowed uses are: potatoes, sweet potatoes, scallions, onions and garlic, 0.15 KGy, to inhibit germination; papayas and mangoes, 1.5 KGy, to lengthen shelf life; rice, 1.0 KGy, for pest control; red beans, hung beans, and soybeans, 0.2 KGy, for pest control; and wheat and flour, 0.4 KGy, for pest control.

Australia. Fruits and vegetables are not yet being irradiated and imports are not permitted. The administration of domestic food laws is the responsibility of the individual States. In June 1986, the National Health and Medical Research Council issued a code of practice on food irradiation. This code is essentially a nonbinding set of guidelines. None of the States, however, has adopted these guidelines. A parliamentary inquiry into food irradiation has been initiated. The Chairman of the House Committee on Environment and Conservation plans to visit the United States in the near future to review U.S. policies.

New Zealand. Regulation 264 of the Food Regulations of 1984 states that no person shall sell any food that has been treated by ionizing radiation unless the treatment has been approved for that purpose by the Minister of Health. The Health Ministry is currently formulating a position on irradiation.

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#### SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT SITUATION

Three of the four major Southern Hemisphere canned deciduous fruit canning countries have managed to remain competitive in an oversupplied global market. Although industry consolidation continues, both Australia and South Africa have recovered from their problems of several years back, and are not expected to have any difficulty marketing their 1987 pack, thanks to their relatively weak currencies. Chile's small industry continues to benefit from government incentives and the decline of the Argentine industry.

Australia has benefited from the continuing depreciation of its currency. Although total canned fruit export sales are forecast to be down 5 percent in 1987, total returns to the domestic industry should be similar to last year. Stocks at the beginning of the year were higher than desirable, so canners are expected to reduce output by about 6 percent. Domestic consumption continues to sag as year-round availability of fresh fruit increases, but export prospects are fairly bright. Canada, New Zealand, and Japan account for more than half of total exports.

Peach cannery intake in 1986 was the highest since 1981, as outstanding yields offset the continuing decline in the number of bearing trees. The increase in production contributed to higher-than-desirable January 1987 stocks of more than 12,000 tons, almost a third of the anticipated 1987 pack.

Canned fruit mixture pack and exports are forecast to be about the same as last year, and canned apricot output about average, down from last year's high level. Canned pear output in 1987 is expected to be slightly higher than 1986's reduced pack, but stocks are low and exports are expected to be somewhat below last year's level.

South Africa's canned fruit exports like Australia's have benefited from a weak currency. No marketing problems are anticipated in 1987 despite the sanctions imposed by various countries, including the United States, which instituted a ban on imports in October 1986. Compared to a few years ago, the modern and well-run industry is doing quite well, successfully exporting to the European Community despite subsidized competition from Greece and Italy. In July 1987, two government-authorized industry organizations—the Canning Fruit Board and the Canned Fruit Export Board—will be combined, presumably to increase the efficiency of their research in market and product development. An increasing percentage of South African fruit is being packed in juice.

The 1987 peach crop was fair, despite some weather and insect problems, although the final 1987 pack is expected to be about 5 percent lower than last year. Because of trade sanctions, export data no longer are published, but the U.K. remains the best customer, although sales to Japan have been steady. Supplies of canned fruit mixtures are forecast to be about the same as last year; canned pear supplies will be down slightly on account of fruit sizing problems. The fresh apricot crop was fair, but more and more apricots are going into pulp and jam, so that canned output is expected to drop slightly.

Chile has a small but well-managed canning industry developed to complement its highly successful fresh deciduous fruit operations. The canning industry has benefited from the problems of the Argentine canning industry (see below), as well as the government's incentive program for non-traditional exports. Products whose exports averaged \$2.5 million or less in total f.o.b. value in 1983/84 receive a 10-percent rebate on the f.o.b. export value. However, the program terminates when annual exports of a particular commodity exceed \$7.5 million. Total 1986 Chilean canned peach exports amounted to \$6.5 million and still qualify for the rebate in 1987, but may loose eligibility in 1988. In that case, more raw product may be diverted to mixtures and other canned fruit products, exports of which came to only \$2.4 million in 1986.

Output of canned peaches this year is forecast to decline, as canners, fresh marketers, and freezers and driers compete for a weather-reduced crop. Tight fruit supplies drove current season fresh peach prices up to \$220 a ton, from \$140 last year. Fresh fruit availability is expected to increase in future years, however, as significant numbers of new trees have been planted in recent years.

A new trade pattern is developing for canned peaches, with more emphasis on exports to Pacific markets and less on sales to the traditionally biggest markets, the United States and Peru. The reasons for the shift include deliberate attempts to broaden the market base, the higher profits that can be earned on retail rather than institutional pack, and stiff competition from Greece in North American markets. In 1985, sales to the United States of 5,381 tons accounted for 67 percent of total canned peach exports. In 1986, sales to the United States were to only 3,731 tons, 35 percent of total exports.

The United States and Canada remain the principal markets for exports of canned fruit mixtures, output of which more than doubled from 1985 to 1986. For the current year, however, tight supplies of raw fruit will prevent further expansion.

Argentina, once a significant Southern Hemisphere supplier, has lost its ability to compete in world markets on account of high labor and input costs. Exports of canned peaches in 1987 are forecast at only 700 tons, less than one-tenth of 1983 shipments. South America is expected to be the major, if not only, market. Last year's crop was very poor, and 1987 output should show a slight upturn. The situation for canned fruit mixtures is similar. The government has no plans to boost the canning industry.

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## CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCERS MARKETING YEARS BEGINNING IN JANUARY 1/ (METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT 2/)

CROP YEAR	BEGIN. STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
CANNED A	APRICOTS							
Australi	la							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	842 542 2,334	5,800 8,600 6,300	0 0 0	6,642 9,142 8,634	600 1,008 1,000	5,500 5,800 5,500	542 2,334 2,134	10,560 9,142 8,634
South Ai	frica							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	1,760 1,637 1,366	7,613 8,756 8,500	0 0 0	9,373 10,393 9,866	7,061 8,327 8,250	675 700 706	1,637 1,366 910	9,373 10,393 9,866
CANNED I	RUIT MI	XTURES						
Argentin	na							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	2,300 2,600 2,500	5,800 5,000 5,000	0 0 0	8,100 7,600 7,500	1,000 300 200	4,500 4,800 4,700	2,600 2,500 2,600	8,100 7,600 7,500
Australi	ia							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	5,900 7,400 8,450	28,100 29,800 28,000	0 0 0	34,000 37,200 36,450	14,300 16,180 16,000	12,300 12,570 13,000	7,400 8,450 7,450	34,000 37,200 36,450
Chile								
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	40 50 200	1,500 3,200 3,500	0 0 0	1,540 3,250 3,700	964 2,500 3,000	526 550 550	50 200 150	1,540 3,250 3,700
South Ai	frica							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	2,593 3,327 1,275	38,514 33,289 35,500	0 0 0	41,107 36,616 36,775	33,350 30,921 31,000	4,430 4,420 4,425	3,327 1,275 1,350	41,107 36,616 36,775

(Continued on next page)

May 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

## CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION MARKETING YEARS BEGINNING IN JANUARY 1/ PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCERS (METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT 2/)

(Continued from previous page)

CROP YEAR	BEGIN. STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
CANNED P	EACHES							
Argentin	a							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	5,526 9,870 6,070	45,000 37,000 38,000	0 0 0	50,526 46,870 44,070	2,656 1,800 700	38,000 39,000 39,000	9,870 6,070 4,370	50,526 46,870 44,070
Australi	a							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	2,758 9,958 12,221	44,600 42,200 37,500	1,058 697 1,000	48,416 52,855 50,721	18,300 21,037 21,000	20,158 19,597 19,000	9,958 12,221 10,721	48,416 52,855 50,721
Chile								
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	500 200 300	16,000 19,000 18,000	5 0 0	16,505 19,200 18,300	8,050 10,664 10,000	8,255 8,236 8,000	200 300 300	16,505 19,200 18,300
South Af	rica							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	12,215 14,316 16,154	62,516 73,741 70,000	0 0 0	74,731 88,057 86,154	50,495 61,943 60,000	9,920 9,960 9,954	14,316 16,154 16,200	74,731 88,057 86,154
CANNED P	EARS							
Australi	.a							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	7,200 8,900 3,581	35,400 28,700 30,700	425 204 200	43,025 37,804 34,481	24,700 26,419 25,000	9,425 7,804 8,200	8,900 3,581 1,281	43,025 37,804 34,481
South Af	rica							
1984/85 1985/86 1986/87	3,551 4,036 2,500	31,472 23,084 24,100	0 0 0	35,023 27,120 26,600	27,186 20,818 20,500	3,801 3,802 3,805	4,036 2,500 2,295	35,023 27,120 26,600

<sup>1/</sup> Marketing years begin in January of the second of the split years, e.g. MY 1985/86 runs from January 1986 to December 1987. 2/ 1 metric ton is equivalent to 48.99 cases of 24 2 1/2 cases of 45 lbs. net weight.

#### CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), now in its fourth year of operation, continues to show signs of success. The CBI is a 12-year program that allows duty-free access to the U.S. market to 22 beneficiary countries in Central America and the Caribbean. Duty-free treatment, in effect through 1995, applies to all products except textiles and apparel, leather goods, and footwear, petroleum and petroleum products, processed tuna, and watches and watch parts. The CBI legislation provides a "fast-track" safeguard provision for perishable agricultural commodities, under which import duties may be restored within 21 days if increased imports of these commodities from CBI beneficiary countries are shown to be causing injury to a U.S. industry. A final determination of injury subsequently must be made by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Historically, the CBI countries have not been large suppliers of horticultural products to the United States, except for fresh bananas and plantains, which accounted for 70 percent of the \$574.3 million of U.S. horticultural imports coming from these countries in 1986. The CBI beneficiary countries have continued to increase their share of total U.S. horticultural imports, excluding bananas and plantains, from 2.2 percent in 1983 to 2.5 percent in 1985, and to 2.9 percent in 1986. The fastest growing, competitive, previously dutiable items from 1983 to 1986 were: fresh pineapples, frozen concentrated orange juice, other citrus juice, melons, mangoes (summer), roses, macadamia nuts, avocados, tomatoes, oranges, lemons, frozen vegetables, and watermelons, all of which registered increases ranging from 125 percent to over 1,000 percent. Orange juice, fresh oranges, pineapple juice, and sweet potatoes were among the commodities that showed modest declines from 1985 to 1986.

Among CBI beneficiary countries, the Dominican Republic continues to be the largest supplier of horticultural products to the United States followed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Jamaica. These five countries accounted for 80 percent of 1986 U.S. horticultural product imports from CBI beneficiary countries.

The continued growth of the Caribbean Basin Initiative program will depend upon the ability of these CBI countries to diversify their agricultural industry in order to take advantage of a growing market in the United States for non-traditional agricultural products. And to a large degree, the final success or failure of the CBI program will rest on their capacity to compete and a willingness to share information and services among themselves.

Note: On April 17, 1987, a United States Federal Appeals Court made a ruling upholding the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) decision to allow the use of ethylene dibromide (EDB) for post-harvest treatment of imported mangoes through Sept. 30, 1987. An interim tolerance for imported mangoes treated with EDB is set at 30 parts per billion. The largest CBI supplier of mangoes to the United States is Haiti. The entry of all imported mangoes into the United States treated with EDB after September 30 will be prohibited. An alternative method of treating Haitian mangos has been approved.

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Commodity	1983*	1984	1985		:CBI as %	
UTIABLE-FAST TRACK			1,000		-: Percent	
Pineapples	7,789	9,739	10,802	17,674	96	· Costa Pica Handunas D. B.
Orange Juice Conc. (FCOJ):	11	6,639	9,601	8,398		: Costa Rica, Honduras, D.R. : Belize, Jamaica, Honduras
Dasheens (D.R. only):		5,629	7,481	6,745		D.R.
Melons, other	1,606	3,405	3,359	7,713		: Guatemala, Jamaica, El Salvador, Panama, C.R.
Yucca (C.R. only):	1.807	2,018	2,392	3,060		: Costa Rica
Citrus Fruit Juice:	0	1,039	2,535	5,746		: Belize, Honduras, Jamaica
Sweet Potatoes:	1,387	1,450	1,804	1,722		: D.R.
Chayote (C.R. only):	1,498	1,271	1,580	1,352		: Costa Rica
Oranges, other:	92	893	1,539	1,093		: D.R., Jamaica
Roses, Cut Flowers:	849	1,334	1,424	2,190		: Guatemala, Costa Rica, D.R.
Mangoes (Summer):	848	388	599	959		: Haiti
Tomatoes:	339	325	542	2,077		D.R.
Limes:	454	623	479	426		: Bahamas, Honduras, Haiti
Pidgeon Peas (D.R. only):		720	478	550		: D.R.
Beans, GN. (other than lima):	235	284	355	131		: Jamaica
Avocados:	442	385	292	1,067		: D.R.
Lemons:		44	171	271		: Bahamas
Others:		1,730	1,566	3,997		·
						:
Subtotal:	24,390	37,971	47,980	65,167		
:						
UTIABLE-NON FAST TRACK Pineapple Juice, Conc	797	707	1 462	1 206	2	Handungs
Pidgeon Peas, Frozen:		787 1,139	1,463	1,296		: Honduras
Vegetables, other		605	1,205	1,267 528		: D.R. : D.R.
Macadamia Nuts, Shelled		205	429	1,514		
		79	318	1,514		: Guatemala, C.R.
Oranges, Prep/Pres		926	278	410		: D.R., Guatemala
Pineapples, Canned:		21	134	91		D.R.
		140	130	185		: D.R.
Orange Peel, Crude, Dried:		110	120	183		: Haiti
Papaya Paste and Pulp						: Costa Rica, D.R.
Others:	1,132	1,965	2,123	2,700		
Subtotal	4,379	5,977	7,278	8,318		
Total Dutiable	28,769	43,948	55,258	73,485		
:					:	
ON-DUTIABLE 2/						
Bananas and Plantains, Fresh:	367,604	370,828	428,040	403,659	55	: Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala
Live Plants:		10,892	10,331	10,419		: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras
Cantaloupes, Fresh:		2,928	5,997	6,894		D.R., Honduras, Guatemala
Okra, Cut/Sliced, Frozen:		3,786	5,223	4,062		D.R., El Salvador, Guatemala
Peas, Prep/Pres:		6,957	4,897	5,882	79	D.R., El Salvador, Guatemala
Bananas and Plantains, Paste/Pulp.:	2,553	4,153	4,591	6,191		: Honduras, C.R., Panama
Broccoli, Cut/Sliced	1,758	3,460	4,201	6,298		Guatemala
Mangoes (Winter):		3,686	3,417	2,792		: Haiti
Peppers, Fresh:	1,349	2,023	3,381	3,289		: Jamaica, D.R.
Yams, Fresh:		2,202	3,159	3,902		Jamaica
Peas, other:		2,970	3,058	3,762		: Guatemala, D.R.
Coconuts:		2,887	2,982	2,767		D.R.
Coconut Meat, Prep:		1,093	2,580	2,764		D.R.
Other Vegetable Substances:		4,397	4,577	4,268		D.R.
Cucumbers, Fresh:	1,022	1,092	2,212	1,455		: Jamaica, Bahamas, Honduras
Bananas, Prep/Pres:	1,437	1,728	1,939	3,066		Honduras, Costa Rica
Lime 0i1:		2,963	1,634	732		: Haiti, Bahamas
Beer and Ale:	681	4,028	1,947	2,778		: Jamaica, Panama
Sauces, other:	1,148	1,176	1,429	1,013		Jamaica, Trindad-Tobago
Cut Flowers, NSPF:		439	1,338	1,628		: Netherlands Antilles, Costa Rica, Jamaica
Cut Flowers, Mums:		907	1,338	2,179		: Costa Rica
Gelatin, Edbl. Prep:	743	506	949	712	5 :	Panama
Okra, Fresh:	294	867	783	1,329		Guatemala
Palm Hearts/Pres:	105	456	458	311		: Costa Rica
Others	10,386	15,126	16,617	18,635		
Total Non-Dutiable	430,601	451,550	517,078	500,787		
the second secon						

<sup>\*</sup> Imports prior to enactment of CBI.

/ Revised 2/ GSP items plus MFN-free.

<sup>• 1987</sup> 

### U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES (EXCLUDES BANANAS AND PLANTAINS)

ITEM :	1983*	1984	1985	1986	CHANGE 83-86	CHANGE 83-86		OF TOTAL MPORTS 1986
:	\$million	\$million	\$million	\$million	\$million	%	%	%
Dutiable Items:	28.8	44.0	55.3	73.5	44.7	155	1.4	2.7
Fast Track :	24.4	38.0	48.0	65.2	40.8	167	3.5	6.6
Other :	4.4	6.0	7.0	8.3	3.9	89	0.3	0.5
Non-Dutiable Items:	63.0	81.0	89.5	96.7	33.7	53	3.0	3.0
Total	91.8	125.0	144.8	170.2	78.4	85	2.2	2.9

<sup>\*</sup> Imports prior to enactment of CBI.

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, EXCLUDING BANANAS AND PLANTAINS, FROM CARIBBEAN BASIN BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

Country of Onicia	1002+ .		r Years		: % change :	
Country of Origin :	1983" :	1984 :			: 1983-1986 :	: Major Commodities, 1986 :
				:		
Oominican Republic :	34,046	42,503	43,125	46,208:		Deskers toother side was sincerples agent notation
Dutiable		14,215	15,814	18,905:		Dasheens, tomatoes, pidg. peas, pineapples, sweet potatoes
Non-Dutiable:	22,339	28,288	27,311	27,303 :	22 :	Coconut meat, Cantaloupes, frozen okra, peppers, peas pres
Costa Rica :	12,526	17,768	19,692	31,116 :		
Dutiable:	5,797	8,132	9,286	17,217:		Pineapples, yucca, chayotes, avocados
Non-Dutiable	6,729	9,636	10,406	13,899 :	107 :	Live plants, mums, banana/plantain paste
Guatemala :	14,058	19,142	20,617	26,929	91 :	
Dutiable:		3,413	4,031	7,728 :	390 :	Melons, cut flowers, macadamia nuts, FCOJ
Non-Dutiable:	12,482	15,729	16,586	19,201 :		Broccoli, fresh peas, live plants, frozen okra
londuras	12,110	15,365	18,062	17,291 :	43	
Dutiable:		8,079	10,497	7,981 :		Pineapples, pineapple juice, melons
Non-Dutiable:		7,286	7,565	9,310 :		Ban./plan. paste, cantaloupes,horseradish
lamaica :	6 925	11 246	14 060	15 222	124	
Dutiable:	0,825	11,246 3,359	14,969 3,729	15,322 :		Onango jujeo cone citrus fruit jujeo dachoone
Non-Dutiable:		7,887	11,240	3,526 : 11,806 :		Orange juice conc., citrus fruit juice, dasheens Yams, peppers, live plants, cucumbers
non buttubicasasasasasasas	0,000	7,007	11,240	:	:	rums, peppers, tive plants, cucumbers
Belize :	475	4,639	8,264	10,945 :	**	
Dutiable:		4,224	7,985	10,600 :		Orange juice conc., citrus fruit juice
Non-Dutiable	337	415	279	345 :	2 :	Mangoes, other fruit juices, squash, live plants
anama	1,733	2,142	4,832	8,545 :	393	
Dutiable:	94	865	1,502	3,400 :		Melons, watermelons, citrus fruit juice
Non-Dutiable:		1,277	3,330	5,145 :		Ban./plan. paste, cantaloupes, gelatin
: El Salvador :	1,879	2,585	3,397	4,596 :	144	
Dutiable		587	613	1,530 :		Me1 ons
Non-Dutiable:		1,998	2,784	3,066 :		Frozen okra, broccoli cantaloupes, beer, melons
: Haiti :	6,020	6,425	5,781	4,510	25	
Dutiable		678	716	1,069 :		Mangoes, orange peel
Non-Dutiable		5,747	5,065	3,441 :		Mangoes, lime oil, live plants
:					:	rungoes, time off, five praires
Netherlands Antilles :	9	1,306	2,819	1,726 :		
Dutiable:		22	41	21 :		
Non-Dutiable	9	1,284	2,778	1,705 :	**	Enzymes, cut flowers, NSPF, mums
Bahamas	1,597	1,471	1,920	1,231	-23	
Dutiable:		551	336	691 :		Lemons, limes, grapefruit prep.
Non-Dutiable	1,135	1,369	1,135	540 :	-60 :	Cucumbers, papaya, peppers
: indward & Leeward Islands :	179	102	1,019	1,413	689	
Dutiable:		12	492	762 :		Citrus fruit juice, wine (?), melons
Non-Dutiable:		90	527	651 :	266 :	Cantaloupes, pumpkin bread fruit, beer, melons
: [rinidad ■ Tobago :	287	193	233	265	: -8 :	
Dutiable		26	0	56 :		Red grape wine, citrus fruit juice
Non-Dutiable:		167	233	209 :		Sauces, peppers, Beverages, NSPF
:		60	60	47	114	
Parbados :	22 0	62 0	62 0	0 :		None
Dutiable	22	62	62	47 :		Sauces, live plants
	1- t-	32	32			oudeco, Tite plants
				:	:	
the state of the s						
otal World :	91,766	124,949	144.792	170,154	85	

<sup>\*</sup> Imports prior to enactment of CBI. \*\* Indicates greater than 1,000 percent

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES FASTEST GROWING, COMPETITIVE, DUTIABLE ITEMS

Item		1983 1	/ 1984	1985	1986	Change 83-86	Change 83-86	Share of tota World
		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	%	%
PINEAPPLES*	TOTAL Costa Rica Honduras Dom Rep	7,789 1,071 5,461 1,227	9,739 3,013 5,552 1,128	10,763 3,845 5,546 1,161	17,523 10,265 4,557 2,073	9,734	125	95.5
FC0J	TOTAL Belize Jamaica Honduras Guatemala	11 0 0 0 0	6,639 3,296 2,331 372 0	9,601 6,131 1,247 1,673 436	8,398 6,371 848 484 303	8,387	**	2.2
OTHER MELONS*	TOTAL Guatemala El Salvador Panama Honduras Jamaica Costa Rica	1,606 720 332 73 184 3 217	3,405 1,327 537 205 491 225 358	3,359 1,153 606 318 212 671 235	7,713 3,071 1,365 1,294 608 452 123	6,107	380	32.9
OTHER CIT. JUICE*	TOTAL Belize Jamaica Honduras	10 0 7 0	1,079 911 125 0	2,555 1,854 220 341	6,113 4,069 789 205	6,103	**	18.8
TOMATOES*	TOTAL Dom Rep	339 149	325 148	542 465	2,077 2,033	1,738	513	1.1
ROSES*	TOTAL Guatemala Costa Rica Dom Rep	849 609 36 203	1,334 920 110 275	1,424 807 362 205	2,190 1,214 501 288	1,341	158	4.7
WATERMELON*	TOTAL Panama	5 2	14 0	185 137	1,157	1,152	**	16.8
ORANGES*	TOTAL Dom Rep Jamaica	92 92 0	893 794 98	1,539 969 567	1,093 670 409	1,001	**	11.8
MACADAMIA NUTS	TOTAL Guatemala Costa Rica	628 628 0	205 203 1	429 356 73	1,514 1,207 308	886	141	24.5
AVOCADOS*	TOTAL Dom Rep Costa Rica	442 259 169	385 280 0	292 277 0	1,067 555 509	625	141	25.9
PINEAPPLE JUICE	TOTAL Honduras	788 641	789 659	1,465 1,347	1,299 1,145	511	65	2,7
FRO. VEG, NEC	TOTAL Guatemala	1 0	273 258	351 319	417 373	416	**	
TOMATO PASTE	TOTAL Dom Rep	0	926 926	278 278	410 410	410	**	1.3
SWEET POTATOES*	TOTAL Dom Rep	1,387 1,384	1,450 1,444	1,804 1,804	1,722 1,722	335	24	99.8
LEMONS*	TOTAL Bahamas	4 0	44 12	171 155	271 155	267 262	**	11.5
CELERY*	TOTAL Guatemala	0	13 11	118 118	228 226	228	**	13.5
MANGOES (SUMMER)*	TOTAL Haiti Belize	848 661 138	388 365 9	599 463 0	959 791 124	111	13	4.9
OTHER ONIONS	TOTAL Guatemala	6 5	45 2	44 0	107 104	101	**	0.3

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates fast-track item. \*\*Indicates more than 1,000 percent.

May 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}/$  Imports prior to enactment of CBI.

#### U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	MAR	CH :	SEASON TO PREVIOUS:	DATE CURRENT	: :LAST FULL : SEASON		MARI 1986 :	Сн 1987 :	SEASON TO	DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					*****	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER., EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB	52	12	264	90 78 3	15 559 49
APPLES(JUL)	14,408	9,454	134,291	148,747		OTHER			2	5	2
CANADA EC-TWELVE	2,570	1,425	18,211	29,400 9,883	12,046	GRAPES(JUN)	2,466	2,487	99,340	98,739	104,198
UNITED KINGDOM IRELAND	1,431	1,204	6,333 948	7,132 788		CANADA	1,484	1,944	60,514	53,582	64,870
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	473	298	8,787	13,136	9,095	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	6	11 214	1,389	2,068	1,389
EAST ASIA & PACIF. CHINA (TAIWAN)	7,353 2,905	2,707 316	71,823 28,441	58,769 36,921	78,300	EAST ASIA & PACIF. HONG KONG	494 46	214	18,083	10,056	18,129
HONG KONG SINGAPORE	2,458 574	2,024	20,402	16,904	22,920	SINGAPORE CHINA (TAIWAN)	193		3,845 3,615	3,572	3,886 3,733
MALAYSIA	953	155	7,236	3,478	8,179 13,634	JAPAN MID. EAST & N. AFR	248	214	3,264 480	4,318 478	3,331 496
MID. EAST B N. AFR SAUDI ARABIA	1,070 59	30	13,387 8,254	14,355	3,284	LAT. AMER. PEX CARR	422	268	4,171	4,512	4,300
UNITED ARAB EMIRA LAT. AMER. EX CARR	776 419	50 383	4,142 9,970	1,579	4,359	SERMUDA & CARIBS	60	14	930 47	843	970 48
COLOMBIA	172	37	4,441 2,978	2,920		PEARS(JUL)	1,237	1,807	26,653	31,394	29,689
MEXICO	212	214	1,113	818	1,838	CANADA	542	1,436	12,509	14,512	14,749
BERMUDA & CARISS	255 52	174	2,727 311	2,987 20	3,334 325	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18 46		607 5,703	948 7,301	611 5,707
AVOCADOS(OCT)	447	874	1,098	2,231	5,482	SWEDEN EAST ASIA & PACIF.	46	17	4,897 688	690	4,897 721
CANADA	86	84	466	514	1,273	MID. EAST & N. AFR	294	96	4,186	4,066	4,389
FRANCE	11	116 37	49	282 70	1,706	SAUDI ARABIA UNITED ARAB EMIRA	275	96	2,543 1,245	2,594	2,543 1,448
UNITED KINGDOM NETHERLANDS	11	57 18	49	131 77	278	LAT. AMER., EX CARR MEXICO	321 273	248 246	2,756 1,726	3,680 1,165	3,279 2,248
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			2	20	298	PANAMA	46		704	536	704
EAST ASIA & PACIF. JAPAN	350 345	674 674	552 52 <b>7</b>	1,415 1,411	2,175 2,129	BERMUDA & CARIBB	16	9	181 22	198	205 27
MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER., EX CARR		:	:	:	1 1 8	PRUNES/PLUMS(JAN)	156	135	570	483	23,630
BERMUDA & CARIBB			9		10	CANADA	86	106	341 15	391 43	12,502
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)	873	627	1,337	1,058	9,827	OTHER WEST EUROPE.					641
CANADA	649 117	528 14	1,013 161	817 94	6,647	EAST ASIA & PACIF. HONG KONG	25 16	:	132 56		9,269 7,056
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	46	19 50	6 5 8 0	39 77	141	China (Talwan) Mid. East & N. AFR	9		11		1,211
JAPAN	6	18	25	31	2,229	LAT. AMER. PEX CARR	41	23	75 7	46	326
MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	11	14	11	29	3		4	3			32
BERMUDA & CARIBB	•	1	1	1	22	KIWIFRUIT(OCT)	1,080	2,475	7,246 762	7,916	7,905 1,245
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY) CANADA	2	18 18	6,557 2,973	10,451	6,508	EC-TWELVE	199 88	774 479	2,940 1,538	2,643	2,964 1,838
EC-TWELVE			* 44	1,506	444	GERMANY, FED. REP	69	56	595	332	595
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.		:	3,072	262 5,282	3,072	UNITED KINGDOM OTHER WEST EUROPE.	41 268	131 424	336 1,003	230 1,691	349 1,057
HONG KONG	:	- :	1,620 1,243	3,323 1,671	1,620	SWEDEN	80 19	51 191	481 242	642 411	481 242
MID. EAST N. AFR		•	11 30	3 26		AUSTRIA	64 105	120	145 134	344 285	199 134
BERMUDA & CARIBB	2		8	1		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	492 475	1,014	2,521	2,080	2,616
GRAPEFRUIT(SEP)		59,088	153,346	216,594			#73	985 52	2,110 19	1,797	19
CANADA EC-TWELVE	2,644	3,116 15,876	17,817 60,543	18,414 75,413		LAT. AMER. EX CARR			0	8	4
FRANCE	6,840 3,632	9,906	33,113	42,233 17,056	44,586	CANNED FRUIT					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	386	195	1,897	2,173	2,512	APRICOTS(JUN)	57	24	310	206	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF. JAPAN	28,531 27,803	39,883	73,027 70,809	120,037		EC-TWELVE	3	6	12 28	32 22	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER., EX CARR		18	1	423 133		OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA PACIF.	5 22		16 119	10 91	129
BERMUDA & CARISS	16	:	3 57		3 57	JAPAN	18		41 33	27	48
						AUSTRALIA			14	:	14
CANADA(AUG)	11,438	13,193	81,169 5,384	100,541			17	18 18	94 55	44 35	97 55
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	890 225	208	1,155	2,320 248		UNITED ARAB EMIRA	12	:	17 10	= 8	18 10
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,607	12,575	73,865	92,333	118,605	LAT. AMER. EX CARR	1		26	4	30
JAPAN MID. EAST & N. AFR	9,060	11,498	68,514	85,596	2	BERMUDA & CARIBB OTHER	6	:	8	2	8
BERMUDA & CARIBB	168		462	207	549 9	CHERRIES, MARAC(JUL)	168	215	1,422	1,850	2,138
LIMES(APR)	263	455	2,721	2,538		CANADA	1	8	100	111	101
CANADA	263	46	2,397	1,176	2,397	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10		126	36	132
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	:	68	149	801 6		EAST ASIA & PACIF. CHINA (TAIWAN)	127 64	165 118	955 326	1,425	1,588 649
EAST ASIA & PACIF. LAT. AMER. EX CARR		340	32 22	556	32 22	HCNG KONG SINGAPORE	52	43	309 149	332 212	403 241
BERMUDA & CARIOB			121			MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	11	53 69	43	57
ORANGES(NOV)	35,505	38,785	143,658	155,043			12	23	77	73 95	97 106
CANADA EC-TWELVE	13,499	11,962	56,489 1,646	57,224 3,834	6,718				•		1
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	90 21,164	211 25,593	264 84,953	815 92,993		CHERRIES/SW&TT(JUL)	171	184 12	1,672	2,253 903	2,155 180
HONG KONG	10,548	12,095	45,829	47,432 28,805	125,803	EC-TWELVE	1 2	16	86	84	123
VALATI	12101	0,,00		237003	1007134	OTHER REST COROPE.			0,7	91	- 11

					EXCEPT WHERE NOTED!					AI OKI D
COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : M (BEG. MKTG. YR.) : 1986	ARCH 1 1987	SEASON TO	DATE :	LAST FULL: SEASON :	REGION/COUNTRY :	MAR:	CH : 1987 :	SEASON TO PREVIOUS:	: CATE .	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, SW& (CONT) EAST ASIA & PACIF. 16 CHINA (TAIWAN) 7 JAPAN	4 78	1,316 715 415	1,098 418 472	853	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB OTHER	161 106 17 3	115 262 11 14	629 1,649 312 24	1,183 1,756 278 14	741 1,988 384 25
MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB		53 22 5	106 14 7	27	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 G (FOR STRENGTH OF JU		FOOTNOT	ES)		
PEACHES(JUN) 1.03 CANADA	9 45	9,766 2,824 219	12,754 2,235 313	14,107	GRPFRT, SS(DEC) CANADA EC-TWELVE FRANCE	45	200 4 77 65	388 39 99 99	542 22 155 142	1,587 81 517 415
OTHER WEST EUROPE. 7 EAST ASIA & PACIF. 54 JAPAN	4 8 6 556 5 427	859 4,649 3,164	484 8,487 6,344	1,042 8,157 6,407	GERMANY, FED. REP OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	# 4 58	1 6 60	4 136	86 19 399
OFILED		403 710 102	402 628 173 33	442 812 140	JAPAN	2 5 5 2	51 1 53 11	36 13 117 75	102 9 203 83	286 41 347 175
PEARS(JUN) 9 CANADAEC-TWELVE	6 153 • 17 3 43	618 25 39	1,090 41 120	775 38 51	UNITED ARAB EMIRA KUWAIT LAT. AMER./EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB	1 2 18	13 7 	1 4 8 2 5 4	39 12 23	66 43 42 181
CTHER WEST EUROPE. 2 SWEDEN	5	177 75 93	407 216 171	237 121 108	NETHL. ANTILLES Lw & www ISLANDS BARBADOS	8 5	4	22 5 9	11 3 6	103 21 19
JAPAN	7 65 9 60 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8 4 3 1	238 96 4 31	97 31 27	OTHERORANGE, SS(DEC)	339 49	412 66	1,319 301	1,537 299	3,535 625
MID- EAST & N. AFR SAUDI ARABIA KUWAITLAT. AMER.ZEX CARR	9 10 3 6 4 . 6 12		87 34 39 123	109	FRANCEOTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51 51 36	155 138 	317 315 2 207	480 461 2 140	1,075 1,051 11 633
BERMUDA & CARIBB 1 PINEAPPLES(JAN) 1/35	6 6	34 2,798	74 1,602 1,008	10,071	JAPAN	23 1	26 7 2	124 28 0	68 19 6	245 105 82
	4 49 3 14 0 5	30	274 150 69	741 531	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	177 162 4	127 24 44	16 379 298 21	13 513 135 201	66 835 395 166
OTHER WEST EUROPE. 62 EAST ASIA & PACIF. 62 PHILIPPINES 56 JAPAN	1 .	63 1,190 1,092 61	178 49 37	340 3,264 2,585 386	LAT. AMER., EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB OTHER	2 2 5	1 16 4	.11 &7 16	3 54 11	291 24
		12 1 48 2	22 8 64	48	GRPFRT, FC(DEC) CANADA EC-TWELVE GERMANY, FED. REP	209 28 18 16	430 54 10 1	571 160 75 32	887 196 65 35	1,938 394 229 102
MIXED FRUIT(JUN) 1,60 CANADA	0 1,931 1 769	13,586 3,678 287	15,388 3,162 726	17,129 4,313 390	NETHERLANDS UNITED KINGDOM OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13 150	9 7 354	25 17 37 283	20 9 22 579	100 25 84 1,173
OTHER WEST EUROPE. 9 EAST ASIA & PACIF. 72 JAPAN	1 519 0 288	629 5,777 1,984 1,731	870 7,433 2,473 2,252	765 7,867 3,246	JAPAN	145	351	273 14 0 0	567 13 13	1,143 51 3
SINGAPORE	8 35 4 207 2 137	747 955 1,451	804 972 1,362	877 1,113 1,699	ORANGE, FC(DEC) CANADA	920 345	932 385	3,262	3,876 1,897	9,578 3,682
DERMUDA & CARIBB 14 OTHER	7 108	805	784 79	978 4	EC-TWELVE GERMANY/ FED. REP NETHERLANDS UNITED KINGDOM	413 20 363 26	218 119 11 70	683 71 471 79	810 458 53 179	2,323 875 715 353
RAISINS(AUG) 7,09 CANADA	3 200	51,114 2,805 14,862	56,641 2,073 22,029	71,873 3,472 24,548	OTHER WEST EUROPE.  EAST ASIA & PACIF.  CHINA (TAIWAN)  HONG KONG	43 44 13 14	76 206 70 43	249 405 139 74	311 562 161 110	909 1,542 499 248
UNITED KINGDOM 1,33 GERMANY, FED. REP 50 NETHERLANDS 32 DENMARK 34	9 563 9 129	5,592 3,316 2,635 2,213	7,916 5,408 2,874 3,983	10,613 5,019 3,893 3,428	JAPAN	56 19	5 12 27 7	25 293 140 69	77 161 93 43	215 566 370 181
OTHER WEST EUROPE. 57 SWEDEN	1 462 9 135 0 91	6,933 3,501 1,535	7,659 3,546 1,748	9,306 4,777 1,943	OTHERGRPFRT/ CNF(DEC)	101	198 158	0 493	452 308	5 2,201 312
FINLAND	0 2,210 4 701 0 63	1,395 22,277 15,232 1,926	1,830 21,525 13,551 973	1,851 29,509 20,736 2,078	CANADA	22 28 34	36	23 44 38 315	22 24 80	101 212 1,406
LAT. AMEREX CARR 7 BERMUDA & CARIBB 1 OTHER		1,725 359 227	2,018	2,217 515 227	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB	34 7 •	- - - 4	284 50 2 16	17	1,219 101 4 51
PRUNES(AUG) 5.16 CANADA	1 236 6 2,430	32,668 1,827 16,553 6,680	39,046 2,175 19,734 5,437	48,250 2,713 25,424 8,570	OTHEROTHER(DEC) CANADA	269 2	404 3	5 1,148 86	1,195 31	3,611 190
GERMANY, FED. REP 43 UNITED KINGDOM 34 OTHER WEST EUROPE. 41	3 817 1 304 0 436	3,698 1,728 4,869	4,935 1,946 5,551 2,134	6,270 3,145 6,645 2,399	EC-TWELVE OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF. MALAYSIA	2 58 170 24	179 94 119 14	8 130 716 212	348 190 547 177	301 215 2,263 721
SWEDEN	0 64 7 116 6 31	1,657 1,707 907 494	1,851 1,051 272	2,055 1,245 691	SINGAPORE JAPAN HONG KONG	40 67 21	2 21 58	184 120 56	96 60 117	449 402 326
EAST ASIA & PACIF. 1,03 JAPAN		6,606 4,515	8,355	7,022	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	19		137 16	5	353 34

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COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	MAR 1986 :	1987 :	SEASON TO	O DATE CURRENT	: LAST FULL: : SEASON	COMMODITY: REGION/COUNTRY: (BEG. MKTG. YR.):	MAR 1986 :	CH :	SEASON TO PREVIOUS:	DATE :	LAST FULL
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT) BERMUDA CARISS	17		47 8	74		LAT. AMER./EX CARR BERMUDA 3 CARIBB OTHER	19 24 •	35	101 137 7	191 180 1	139 152 7
FRESH VEGETABLES						TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	429 34	424 128	7,022 1,580	4,119 1,658	7,773
ASPARAGUS(OCT)	1,104	1,522	2,531	2,450	5,087	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	:	41	77 6	178	94
CANADA	22 <b>7</b> 168	1 <b>77</b> 270	307 270	268 434		EAST ASIA & PACIF. CHINA (TAIWAN)	363 344	236 143	5,033 4,501	1,901 1,532	5,295 4,675
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	<b>71</b> 638	116 957	92 1,862	150 1,593		MID. EAST N. AFR	5 6	4 7	74	184	101 28
JAPANEX CARR	620	946	1,838	1,565		SERMUDA & CARIBB	50	7	237 10	156 15	270 10
EERMUDA & CARIBB OTHER	•		1	1	3 -	OTHER PROCESSED VEGE	TABLES				
LETTUCE(OCT)	13,781	12,911	77,514	64,083		CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	4,369	3,023	29,812	27,877	41,685
CANADA	12,830 521	12,025	71,812	58,337 1,547	2,868	CANADA	427 472	167 420	2,825 3,020	980 3,263	4,180
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	294	522	1,968	75 2,971	10,889	UNITED KINGDOM GERMANY, FED. REP	417	394	2,320 365	2,808	3,200 592
MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	2	66	36 159	378 33	480	OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA II PACIF.	91 3,344	162	312 23,195	685	372 32,884
BERMUDA & CARIBB OTHER	134	65	851 122	743	4 . 7	JAPAN	2,813 524	1,971	19,163 3,655	19,280	27,744 4,631
ONION(OCT)	5,853	4,437	33,633	39,605		MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	10	29	57 283	144 83	145 287
CANADA	1,781 257	4,165	14,406 526	25,274 581	2,218	BERMUDA & CARIBB OTHER	25		119	227	180 2
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,699	97	16,021	11,944		FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	8,052	7,868	48,730	63,853	65,699
HONG KONG	3,366	50 17	10,064 3,790	4,138 2,537	6,096	EC-TWELVE	1	14	225 281.	738	343 282
CHINA (TAIWAN) MID. EAST & N. AFR	39		819	4,283	1	CTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,971	7,677	47,353	101	63,963
BERMUDA & CARIBB	5 5 6 0	70 27	2,058 403	1,353	678	MID. EAST & N. AFR	7,178	6,853	41,086 446	53,598	55,218 478
OTHER		•	211	50		LAT. AMER. EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB	13 45	39 113	103 310	65 694	135 475
CANADA	1,689	1,511	9,389 7,920	7,642 6,281	29,560	OTHER	•		10	14	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	:	100	54 14	100	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN) CANADA	217	181	788 191	682 257	4,923 922
EAST ASIA & PACIF. MID. EAST & N. AFR	39	16	385 19	167	2.2	UNITED KINGDOM	75 32	59 31	252 126	163	1,706
LAT. AMER. EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB	133	89 20	691 274	813 261	708	GERMANY, FED. REP OTHER WEST EUROPE.	37 40	21	83 66	35 45	433 237
OTHER		1,911	4 509	2 ( ) 7		EAST ASIA & PACIF. MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	19	107	86 12	458 118
POTATOES, SEED(OCT) CANADA EAST ASIA & PACIF.	899 867 33	1,392	1,598 1,172 95	2,643	5,078	BERMUDA & CARIBB	27 26		103 82 4	107	1,379
MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	•	20	•	22 • 151	105 779	OTHER.		:	23	8	31 73
MEXICO	:	2.0	:	151	697	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN) CANADA	1,249	1,472	3,586 379	3,871 530	14,852
BERMUDA & CARIBB		:	331	346		EC-TWELVE	725 231	721 299	1,659	1,815	7,386
TOMATOES(OCT)	3,616 3,563	3,452	30,770 30,149	30,490 30,032		GERMANY, FED. REP	307 113	189	562 342	620 521	2,422
ECTTWELVE	37303	•	1	54		SWEDENSWITZERLAND	36 30	56 109	118	158	609 497
EAST ASIA & PACIF. LAT. AMER. EX CARR	6		283	233	2,532	NORWAYFINLAND	24	24	74 48	95 77	345 253
BERMUDA & CARIBS	45	15	207	150	282	EAST ASIA & PACIF. JAPAN	331 204	354 248	1,129	901 618	3,908 2,520
CANNED VEGETABLES	·	•			,	AUSTRALIA	119	74	258	216	1,141
CORN(AUG)	6,527	7,738	43,475	53,483	70,042	LAT. AMER. EX CARR	1 9	2 18	15 28	76 28	135 114
CANADA	53 1,433	51 2,372	403 17,218	540 19,705	935	OTHER	6		27	•	75
GERMANY, FED. REP UNITED KINGDOM	568 587	1,235	6,858	9,726 5,075		POTATO, FLAKES. (OCT)	1,399	1,222	5,544 284	10,042	13,423
FRANCE	217	233	2,865 5,281	3,370 5,417		EC-TWELVE OTHER WEST EUROPE.	106	210 18	206	1,272	786 131
SWITZERLAND	931 375	663 376	3,272	3,324	4,859	EAST ASIA & PACIF. JAPAN	1,139	890 °	4,893 4,433	7,794	11,723
EAST ASIA & PACIF. JAPAN	3,383	3,870 3,155	18,775	25,935 19,977	29,799	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	27	8	7 76	32 235	29
HONG KONG CHINA (TAIWAN)	443	251	2,364	1,832	4,057	BERMUDA & CARIBB		1	•	19	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	30 183	68 141	402	315 1,013	659	PCTATC/DRD/DEH(OCT)	262	650	1,863	2,595	3,615
BERMUDA & CARIBB	73	45	233	550	519	CANADA	217	519	1,002	1,981	2,388
TOM./PST3PULP.(JUL)	260	202	2,109	2,652		CTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30	103	120 555	38 250	123
CANADA	91	89	771	937	944	JAPAN	18	60	381	173	505 158
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	117	64	974	1,025	29	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER., EX CARR		12 15	66	108	99 53
JAPAN	75 25	6	557 264	430 262	680	SERMUDA & CARIBBL.		•	48	33	51
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	11	95	225		TREE NUTS ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	221	119	7 000		
							661	117	3,998	2,204	4,754

				MT 12 TW 1	METRIC TONS	EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)					
COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY :	MARC	н :	SEASON TO	DATE				:			:
	1986 :	1987 :	PREVIOUS:	CURRENT :	LAST FULL:	REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	1986 ·		SEASON TO		LAST FULL
***************************************										CORRENT .	JEASON
ALMONDS, UNSH (CONT)						OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	177	43 362	224	257	286
CANADA	9	36	471	438	584	AUSTRALIA	114	95	1,453	663	1,193
GERMANY, FED. REP	71		580	9	700	JAPAN	51	234	382	1,403	546
FRANCE	15 35	:	204 193		304 193	CHINA (TAIWAN)	11	33	228	270	330
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			91	:	91	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	38	29	266 346	335 143	332 350
. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	37	161	144	233	BERMUDA & CARIBB	0		4	40	5
MID. EAST & N. AFR ISRAEL	104	19	591 157	185	630	OTHER	1		17	10	17
KUWAIT	29		156	16	157 156	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	85	11	202	202	353
SAUDI ARABIA	10	26	101	136	140	CANADA	22	0	47	16	49
JORDAN LAT. AMER. EX CARR	10 26		130	14	130	EC-TWELVE	20	3	27	41	80
MEXICO	26		477 399	270 256	514 408	FRANCE	11		16	37 0	59
BERMUDA & CARIBB			20	7	20	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		4	32	50	62
OTHER	10		1,607	1,151	1,983	HONG KONG			9	20	25
INDIA	10		1,585	1,151	1,958	SINGAPORE		4	16	7 7	17 11
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	28	30	255	269	678	AUSTRALIA			8	15	9
CANADA	21		105	137	197	LAT. AMER. PEX CARR	43	4	81	95	148
UNITED KINGDOM		10	116	59 19	356 257	MEXICO	43	3	80 13	92	144
NETHERLANDS		10	10	10	50	DERMODA & CARIDDO.			13		13
GERMANY, FED. REP			15			ALMONDS, PREP (JUL)	2,520	1,507	24,041	22,306	33,223
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	0	20	12	23	49	CANADA	1,467	96 535	16,410	1,145	838
MID. EAST & N. AFR			2	1	7	GERMANY, FED. REP	677	123	7,471	11,306	22,245
LAT. AMER. PEX CARR	7		16	7	61	FRANCE	365	110	3,694	2,776	4,621
BERMUDA & CARIBB			1		1	UNITED KINGDOM	270	231	1,908	3,075	3,165
OTHER			•		1	OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	167 677	36 796	1,777	6,812	2,237 6,873
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	805	1,002	40,356	43,348	42,689	JAPAN	616	736	3,423	5,953	5,516
CANADA	89	120	2,373	1,717	2,622	MID. EAST & N. AFR	106	41	516	638	550
GERMANY, FED. REP	283 114	257 165	28,745 9,875	33,323	28,990	LAT. AMER., EX CARR BERMUDA & CARIBB	31	1	78 8	10	90
SPAIN	73	36	8,486	8,889	8,542	OTHER	18	1	125	27	380
ITALY	20		3,776	4,441	3,833						
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	20		3,236 1,660	1,560	3,256 1,671	HOPS					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	90	90	536	1,130		HOPS(SEP)	329	186	1,052	972	1,980
MID. EAST & N. AFR	130	53	608	392	617	CANADA	194	54	363	261	411
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	213	483	6,416	5,152	8,108	EC-TWELVE	71	5	472	5	
MEXICO	213	483	5,657	3,344	18	EAST ASIA & PACIF.  JAPAN	63		172 159	307	317 283
OTHER				19	0	LAT. AMER. EX CARR	5.5	114	445	351	1,154
	445	4 2 5	501	475	4 27/	BRAZIL	40	20	278	179	854
PISTACH, UNSHLD (SEP) CANADA	115	165	504 36	675	1,236	CCLCMBIA	15	94	158	70 98	158
EC-TWELVE	11	43	46	130	375	BERMUDA & CARIBB	4	3	19	28	29
GERMANY, FED. REP	.:		3	55	282	OTHER	5	9	52	21	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11 36	11	11 56	12 54	47 58	HOPS EXTRACT (SEP)	61	299	1,279	1,517	2,074
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	88	221	395	288	CANADA	5	12	64	56	75
CHINA (MAINLAND).	36	76	118	231	137	EC-TWELVE	1	89	116	214	188
HONG KONG	0	11	48	126	34	OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	22	70	15	109
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	:		15		LAT. AMER. EX CARR	43	175	965	1,087	1,560
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	31	2	104	12	126	COLOMBIA	13		301	153	567
BERMUDA & CARIBB	30	2	103	7	119	BRAZIL	12	29	477 97	132	223
OTHER	Ö	14	41	49	101	BERMUDA & CARIBB		1	14	13	18
						OTHER			50	78	124
	11,389	3,831	107,362	52,337	136,312	WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
CANADA	185 4,636	221 854	2,222	3,934	68,432	WINE (1000 GMEEDWS)					
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,535	241	28,537	11,091	37,843	GRAPE WINES (JAN)	357	707	1,139	1,816	6,779
FRANCE	867 416	212	7,909	3,209	9,987 7,998	CANADA	88 86	187	406 235	505 484	2,496
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	617	182	8,908	6,354	10,575	UNITED KINGDOM	46	96	133	317	962
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,225	1,407	14,899	14,280	20,096	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	7	16	14	51	229
JAPAN	1,899	1,058	11,125	11,406	15,322	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5 91	27	39	70	166
MID. EAST & N. AFR	169 492	156	1,719	1,048	2,129 5,333	EAST ASIA & PACIF. JAPAN	77	131	186 131	509 269	1,316
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	34	5	1,269	515	1,398	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0		1	1	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB		2	26	31	31	LAT. AMER. EX CARR	25	19	56	44	214
USSR	3,201	1,004	24,557	1,999	27,866	BERMUDA & CARIBB	60 22	69 13	209	199	985 225
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	37000	17000	237011		207011	NETHL. ANTILLES	6	18	38	46	209
PECANS, SHLD (OCT)	10	81	280	479	700	LW & WW ISLANDS	16	3	65	24	191
EC-TWELVE	5	19	179 53	298 124	190	OTHER	2 3	2	10	1 5	110
GERMANY, FED. REP		17	22	29	94					,	
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR			18	43		ESSENTIAL OILS					
UNITED KINGDOM	:	9 5	7 41	31	40	LEMON OTL (MOVE)	72	17	257	452	402
OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.		3	3	34	10	CANADA(NOV)	72	19	253	152	692 46
LAT. AMER. EX CARR		8	3	13	40	EC-TWELVE	50	10	137	60	414
BERMUDA & CARISB			1	1	1	UNITED KINGDOM	20	2	81	47	322
WALNUTS, SHLD (AUG)	444	621	6,636	7,655	7,984	OTHER WEST EUROPE. EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	11	3 46	6	146
CANADA	52	129	535	728	682	JAPAN	7	11	33	38	89
EC-TWELVE	174	56	3,790	3,728	4,190	CHINA (TAIWAN)	1		4	1	27
GERMANY, FED. REP	20 109	18	2,201 561	1,700	2,327	MID. EAST & N. AFR LAT. AMER. EX CARR	8	Ö	6 37	7	69
ITALY	107	33	699	766	699	OTHER		0	1	ó	2

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	MARCH 1986 :		SEASON TO PREVIOUS:		:LAST FULL: : SEASON :		MARC 1986 :		SEASON TO PREVIOUS:		LAST FULL SEASON
						OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1		12	31	34
ORANGE OIL (CONT)						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	25	164	275	242
	440					JAPAN	8	18	124	207	142
ORANGE OIL (NOV)	174	139	672	568	1,469	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	4	4	13	38	44
CANADA	2	1	16	28	34	HONG KONG			1.0	18	25
EC-TWELVE	43	37	126	138	300	MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	1	5	4	9
NETHERLANDS	19	9	49	20	119	LAT. AMER. EX CARR	29	11	63	55	138
GERMANY, FED. REP	9	3	15	34	58	MEXICO	24	4	40	23	78
FRANCE	12	6	43	. 28	51	BRAZIL		3	7	8	17
UNITED KINGDOM		4	9	30		BERMUDA & CARIBB			0	2	4
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	0	162	83	167	OTHER	. 4	3	11	11	24
SWITZERLAND	0	0	160	82	160						
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	41	72	131	197	437	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	56	35	226	169	470
JAPAN	35	36	106	95	278	CANADA	4	1	12	8	28
HONG KONG	1	33	7	83	87	EC-TWELVE	27	21	114	103	232
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1		1	0	1	UNITED KINGDOM	6	6	35	33	74
LAT. AMER. FX CARR	75	23	187	104	437	FRANCE	7	2	37	29	65
MEXICO	47	23	136	80	349	ITALY	9	5	19	12	40
COLOMBIA	28		42		66	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0		0	1	1
BERMUDA & CARIBB				1	2	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	9	60	35	119
OTHER	12	5	49	17	91	JAPAN	3	9	38	23	71
						KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	Ô	13	3	27
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	101	100	484	668	963	HONG KONG		-	5	5	14
CANADA	7	3	23	14	43	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1		1	1	3
EC-TWELVE	42	59	206	276	469	LAT. AMER. EX CARR	15	7	33	17	73
UNITED KINGDOM	12	24	94	98	212	MEXICO	12	2	19	12	37
GERMANY, FED. REP	11	12	41	69	82	BRAZIL	3	-	13	3	33
FRANCE	11	2	28	35	61	BERMUDA & CARIBB	2	3.	13	3	33
NETHERLANDS	3	7	18	25	49	OTHER	2	1	5	5	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

#### U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

			SEASON T	O DATE		COMMODITY/COUNTRY :	MAR		SEASON T	O DATE :	LAST FULI
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS:	CURRENT	: SEASON :	(BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	1986 :	1987	PREVIOUS:	CURRENT	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELON	S					PINEAPPLES (JAN)	7,050	4,929	21,253	17,724	77,22
APPLES(JUL)	14,775	17,014	84,020	63,999	146,384	COSTA RICA	2,423	2,719	8,637	7,008	33,22
CANADA	4,637	4,509	30,031	28,602	42,236	HONDURAS	3,003	679	8,816	7,639	25,34
NEW ZEALAND	124	191	12,486	7,021	32,449	DOMINICAN REPUB	359	1,188	1,481	2,213	12,23
CHILE	9,780	12,313	10,159	13,081	30,792	KIWIFRUIT (OCT)	21	4	1,048	61	9,28
REP SOUTH AFRIC			10,852	7,280		NEW ZEALAND	8	0	1,020	57	9,19
FRANCE			15,821	7,239		CANNED FRUIT					
BANANAS (JAN)			789,306		2,978,394	APRICOTS (JUN)	326	270	3,265	4,390	3,58
ECUADOR	75,528	76,214	208,520	215,698		SPAIN	205	240	2,562	3,055	2,76
COSTA RICA	41,805	46,586	159,471	146,552		ISRAEL	69		344	237	40
COLOMBIA	37,259	45,823	128,785	129,220		MANDARINS (JAN)	4,501	6,441	12,411	14,806	44,28
HONDURAS	43,493	50,748	125,059	131,578		SPAIN	1,947	3,216	6,592	8,854	20,64
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)		88	330	284		JAPAN	1,046	752	2,834	1,834	13,17
CANADA	1		1		7,217	KOREA, REPUBLIC	961	1,576	1,723	2,450	6,04
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)		2,505	2,116	4,821	5,892	OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	5,558	6,712	30,354	32,144	65,29
MEXICO	770	2,481	1,800	4,535		SPAIN	4,855	6,182	27,053	28,715	57,09
GRAPEFRUIT (SEP)	940	151	2,412	1,760		-BRN, N GR/RP(NOV)	343	163	1,180	1,275	2,53
BAHAMAS	689	30	1,616	1,470		GREECE	343	153	1,080	1,194	2,37
MEXICO	244		735	27		-BRN, GR, N RP(NOV)	283	1,344	2,693	3,098	5,8
LEMONS (AUG)	53	1,064	10,722	6,515		SPAIN	229	1,185	1,846	2,332	4,0
CHILE	.:		6,270	1,035	8,314	MEXICO			429	80	81
SPAIN	53	483	2,042	860		-BRN, RP, N GR(NOV)	45	67	186	223	57
BAHAMAS		574	2,278	4,605	2,278	GREECE	45	57	160	170	46
LIMES (APR)	1,964	2,300	31,715	27,498	31,715	-BRN, RP/GRN. (NOV)	309	258	1,449	1,339	3,36
MEXICO	1,531	2,033	27,194	24,201	27,194	SPAIN	271	218	1,331	1,174	3,01
BAHAMAS	265	173	3,592	2,398	3,592	-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,434	4,711	24,209	25,381	51,2
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	615	166	8,897	13,028	9,673	SPAIN	4,301	4,673	23,703	24,885	49,5
MEXICO		100	5,676	7,106		-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	144	159	637	827	1,7
SPAIN	614	57	1,728	4,431	1,867	GREECE	72	53	351	418	1.0
JAPAN	4 040	2 477	1,437	1,415	1,477	SPAIN	54	107	159	294	4
ORANGES (NOV)	4,840	2,137	22,680	14,203	28,159	PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	2,497	2,223	25,891	14,153	28,79
MEXICO	1,606	1,013	6,416	7,631	8,555	GREECE	1,350	1,200	8,866	7,509	9,5
SPAIN	2 044	503	6,307	2,036	6,314	SPAIN	210	64	6,821	396	6,9
ISRAEL	2,916	507	6,165	3,336		CHILE	266	789	3,308	2,516	4,5
GRAPES(JUN)	57,951	84,228	137,428	192,028	203,401	REP SOUTH AFRIC	398	411	3,231	1,754	3,9
CHILE	57,447	84,199	111,644	164,600	172,696	PEARS(JUN)	581	146	17,000	2,231	17,6
MEXICO(JAN)	1,116	924	1,117	1,557	44,744	REP SOUTH AFRIC	492	37	7,048 3,999	733 497	7,3
	418	724	418				10	9			4,2
MEXICO	689	914	689	1,275	36,685 7,402	AUSTRALIA	74 440	24,967	2,701	370	2,7
CANTALOUPES. (MAY)	17,628					PINEAPPLES(JAN)	31,469		71,594	58,618	253,4
		14,300	78,406	102,209	123,523	PHILIPPINES	14,687	10,237	29,864	28,346	108,3
MEXICO MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	11,873	7,729	58,370 46,771	79,214 55,851	98,103	THAILAND	13,844	11,616	32,183	23,048	108,0
MEXICO	2,269	2,249	17,613	25,993		MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,348	1,354	16,091	12,059	19,5
GUATEMALA	3,373	1,270	8,998	5,477	13,091	MEXICO	905	716	5,539	7,359	
WATERMELONS . (APR)		24,528	93,720	105,411	93,720	REP SOUTH AFRIC	44		2,305	417	2,3
	13,081	23,137	87,830	95,872			66		1,959	613	
PEARS(JUL)	5,885	3,102	13,097	18,369	25,110	GREECE	76		1,800	34	1,9
	4,585	5,325	6,882	10,575	10,155						
CHILE	1,181	1,479	1,914	2,060							
REP SOUTH AFRIC	37	1,41,	551	188							
MEL SOUTH MIKTE	31		231	100	4/023						

*************						S EXCEPT WHERE NOTED					
COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	: MAR : 1986 :	CH 1987	SEASON AT	DATE	LAST BULL	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)					
DRIED FRUIT	147	010				MEXICO	1,467	3,893	6,140	7,775	8,670
APRICOTS(JUL)	117	949 822	1,916	6,254 5,472	2,761	CANNED VEGETABLES	0//	000			
DATES, W/PITS(SEP)	384	33	552	849	608	PIMIENTOS(AUG) SPAIN	846 846	851 851	6,969	7,418	9,087
IRAN	371 10	33	408 50	696	437	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	6,553	3,577	42,123	32,202	63,087
DATES, PITTED (SEP)		195	1,294	1,066	73 2,190	MEXICO	2,331	879 597	10,874	1,966	15,902
IRAN	470	158	1,004	650	1,022	ISRAEL	706	249	11,610	6,190	14,382
TUNISIA	139	18	139	208	448 428	TOMATO SAUCE (JUL)	2,343	806	11,351	7,351	15,070
DRIED FIGS (SEP)		13	3,332	2,623	3,352	ISRAEL	1,467	505 505	5,472	3,235 1,576	6,534 5,584
GREECE	2	17	2,328	2,209	2,832	SPAIN	196	18	608	1,754	1,726
RAISINS/SULT(AUG	495	82	394	5,522	3,389	TOMATOES(JUL)	7,831 5,394	7,417	66,670 31,357	59,217 32,083	90,450
MEXICO	439	82	2,810	5,101	3,137	SPAIN	1,585	1,673	20,553	15,270	25,295
FIG PASTE (SEP)	311	275 167	2,247	1,378	3,139 2,684	ISRAEL	541	821	11,189	6,952	13,542
TURKEY		35	34	263		ARTICHOKES(JAN) SPAIN	1,094	922 906	4,368	3,000 2,959	19,238
FRUIT JUICE 1/		51011				ASPARAGUS(APR)	447	49	2,595	1,819	2,595
APPLE/PEAR (JUL)		3,062	22,366	24,647	32,883	MEXICO	298 103	8	1,332	1,256	1,332
GERMANY, FED. R	861	893	5,020	6,702	7,372	MUSHRODOMS(JUL)	6,812	7,151	56,979	56,490	73,448
ARGENTINA	274	51 878	5,049 2,563	2,603 3,942		CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,915	2,658	16,750	17,956	23,062
NETHERLANDS	470	25	2,128	1,014		HONG KONG	1,570 2,257	859	17,028	21,834	19,864
REP SOUTH AFRIC	246	119	2,129	941		FROZEN VEGETABLES					
FCOJ (DEC	32,526	36,366	1,068	151,977		PEAS(SEP) CHINA (TAIWAN).	953 703	1,503	1,784	6,034 3,199	8,311 3,768
BRAZIL	30,072	31,284	115,240	138,507		CANADA	137	672	2,070	2,515	3,136
GRAPE/CONC/A(JAN)	1,749	445	6,218	2,260		BROCCOLI(SEP)	7,560		23,428	15,091	45,206
ARGENTINA	465	323	1,936	1,117	13,048	MEXICO	6,643 802		19,252	4,070	38,259 6,197
PINEAP. N COCJAN		3,082	9,684	7,427	28,388	CAULIFLOWER. (SEP)	673	1,141	14,059	17,761	17,563
PHILIPPINES PINEAP. CONC (JAN)	4,558	3,039	9,374	7,313	27,482 55,578	OKRA 3/(JUL)	599 136	1,024	12,687	16,696	15,798 7,587
PHILIPPINES	2,219	2,861	5,995	7,601	23,418	BUREN NASINIMED	130		3,359	2,205	3,555
THAILAND	2,625	1,139	7,946	2,927	20,318	EL SALVADOR	37	184	2,186	2,686	2,362
FROZEN FRUIT BLUEBERRIES. (JAN	) 655	391	1,382	1,293	4,616	POTATOES(SEP)	2,868	155 2,894	794 18,845	1,135	1,586
CANADA	655	262	1,381	950	4,527	CANADA	2,797	2,894	18,436	18,855	34,785
RASPBERRIES.(JAN PUGDSLAVIA		198	1,510	1,908		DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.	407	0.5	202	240	4 074
HUNGARY	333	18	18	667	3,077	MUSHROOMS(JAN)	103	85 27	100	249 73	1,071
NEW ZEALAND	269	117	344	639		CHINA (TAIWAN).	45	14	78	30	509
STRAWBERRIES (DEC. MEXICO		7,850	6,776	18,323		KOREA, REPUBLIC TREE NUTS	7	18	44	63	205
POLAND	280	391	1,296	1,257		COCONUT MEAT (JAN)	3,439	4,938	9,781	13,259	41,203
FRESH VEGETABLES BEANS 2/(OCT	044	1-166	4.405	0.074	14.174	PHILIPPINES	2,899	3,694	8,180	9,873	33,349 5,051
MEXICO		1,165	6,605 5,959	9,931 8,729	14,136	BRAZIL	35 29	54 39	2,585	1,953	4,974
CABBAGE (OCT	1,579	1,393	10,945	6,548		PISTACH, UNSH(SEP)	798	27	11,129	426	12,466
CANADA		1,128	10,114	29,752	12,546	BRAZILS, SHLD (AUG)	536 146	270	10,593	3,360	10,662
CANADA		117	43,295	27,027	55,022	BRAZIL	103	135	2,092	2,159	3,018
CAULIFLOWER. (OCT	) 190	514	3,211	3,804		PERU	43	50	891	764	1,127
MEXICO	107	455	1,593	799 2,770	1,393	BRAZIL	1,091	2,787	34,298 13,833	33,247 8,401	45,574
CELERY (OCT	) 297	1,133	2,000	5,272	7,127	INDIA	1,453	1,760	16,893	21,119	20,400
MEXICO	138	969	1,036	3,664		FILBERT, SHLD (AUG) TURKEY	128	392 208	1,106	1,418	1,886
GUATEMALA	102	164	438	1,114		HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
CUCUMBERS (OCT		25,959	101,304	150,285	182,331	HOPS(SEP)					
MEXICO		24,885	94,299	145,456	172,186	GERMANY, FED. R CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	380,736		1,145,313		1,230,644
MEXICO	739	2,780	6,260	10,229	15,933	SRAPE WINE					
GARLIC(OCT		1,303	5,709 714	5,111	16,992	(1,000 LITERS) CHAMPAGNE(JAN)	3,934	4,275	11,529	9,033	55,216
ARGENTINA	1,020	548	2,983	1,478	3,309	ITALY	1,419	1,713	4,686	3,472	22,275
LETTUCE(OCT		943	5,810	4,124	9,892	FRANCE	1,252	1,058	3,504	2,833	16,454
MEXICO		932	5,245	3,933		TABLE WINE(JAN)	1,028	1,349	2,791 82,680	2,161 55,135	14,142
OKRA 2/(OCT	) 498	703	1,502	3,228	11,059	ITALY	15,352	9,339	45,050	24,920	151,019
MEXICO ONIONS, NEC.(OCT		630 28,701	1,212	2,560 82,657		FRANCE	7,442	6,316	21,310 8,170	15,326	93,636
MEXICO		24,219	51,121	72,594		FT WINESVERM (JAN)	1,453	1,910	4,845	4,111	19,759
CANADA	3,332	2,086	14,335	5,486	18,795	ITALY	762	727	2,308	1,612	9,564
PEPPERS(OCT		12,150	44,398	71,557		SPAINCUT FLOWERS	513	850	1,785	1,894	7,054
POTATO, SEED. (OCT.	7,414	7,703	12,647	12,983	27,974	(1,000 UNITS)					
CANADA		7,703	12,647	12,925	27,955	ROSES(JAN)		14,667	65,672	73,856	
POTATO, TABLE (OCT		18,014	50,441 50,401	113,786		COLOMBIA (JAN)	12,172		166,073	57,341	172,428
SQUASH(OCT	4,979	8,731	31,248	52,372	57,542	COLOMBIA		48,453	156,440	152,168	615,862
MEXICO	4,234	8,526	29,534	51,530	55,276 422,201						
TOMATOES(OCT)	21,825	57,256	140,075	270,772	408,257						
ASPARAGUS (OCT	1,472	3,894	7,376	9,737	9,924						

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